

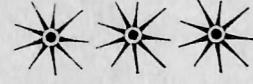
The Saturday Globe.

VOL. XLIX, NO. 13,520.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Petrolea AND THE OIL INDUSTRY, THROUGH THE CAMERA.



Coal oil is such an important commodity, and has recently been the basis of so many newspaper articles and discussions in parliament, on the platform and around the firesides of our Canadian homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that a brief sketch and a few illustrations descriptive of this important industry will prove interesting to the hundreds of thousands of Saturday Globe readers. It may be well, however, to promise that the facts and figures given are those gathered by the writer during a brief sojourn among the live business men of this busy town. Every man you meet focuses his views on the one central point—oil—and, as a natural result one must put himself in "the other fellow's place" to fully concede every point of the arguments advanced by them.

Petrolea, which not only owes its origin to its subsequent development and present prosperity to the existence and pro-

tection of the oil fields," after passing through these stills.

Evidences that Petrolea is yet in the days of its youth are to be seen on all sides. Twenty-seven years ago this was only a "clearance in the bush." Like all mining towns, its first buildings were of the most primitive and unpretentious character, many of which are yet standing and show plainly what the pioneers have had to endure in nursing this important industry and source of national wealth into life. During the past few years, however, it has been throwing off the garb of its early days, and showing marked signs of a new and

progressive era. In the past every cent

that a Petrolean could lay his hands on was put into one of these little holes in the ground, from the depths of which comes the rich product that in its refined state illuminates most of our homes and lubricates the machinery of the manufacturer and farmer and the wheels of the railway of commerce, lubricating oils taking fully more than half of the production and are conceded to be the best in the world. The Petrolean lived in one of those primitive houses and put up with the inconveniences of almost poverty that all his spare cash might be utilized in the development of his "oil farm," and now, after years of struggling and many losses, a few of them are able to put up a better class of wooden and brick houses, and as a consequence the appearance of the town is becoming very much improved. The main street presents a very business-like appearance, and has quite a number of very fine brick blocks, and the residential portion several very fine and commodious residences.

The alert and quickened disposition which is bred in the men by the spirit and elements of chance which of necessity surrounds this business is finding a new outlet in the improvement of their town.

Petrolea ranks as one of the foremost commercial and manufacturing towns in the Dominion, and has in addition to its oil refineries five paraffine works, two candle factories, two barrel factories, two

tailor shops. In mercantile enterprise it

is also well to the front, and every line is fully represented.

The spirit of the surroundings so thoroughly permeates everything here that it

Saints have all got commodious churches here, where divine services are conducted by four resident ministers and two non-residents. There is also a Salvation Army barracks and a regiment army captain. The town has excellent public schools, a splendidly equipped high school, two weekly papers, a mechanics' institute, a Y.M.C.A. association, a Masonic temple costing \$20,000, a town hall and opera house (one of the finest in the Dominion) which cost \$36,000; a new postoffice which cost \$25,000; Oddfellows and Orange halls, two banks, two telegraph offices, telephone connection, express office and three daily mails. The government of the town is in the hands of the following gentlemen for the year:—Mr. Oliver Simmons, mayor; John Dunfield, M.D., reeve; O. W. Chamberlin, deputy reeve; Councillors—No. 1 ward—Charles Egan, James Saunders, No. 2 ward—Donald Cameron, E. McFernand, No. 3 ward—John Scott, John Walker, No. 4 ward—J. W. McCutcheon, John Dunnidas, Treasurer; P. Barclay, town clerk; Geo. S. McPherson. The board of health are Mr. D. Trotter, chairman; Mayor Simmons, Messrs. Fairbank, Scott, Saunders, John Kerr, Archer, McCutcheon and Dr. Dunnfield; Geo. S. McPherson, clerk.

Public school board—D. Trotter, chairman; Geo. Briner, F. Kittridge, W. A. Langford, D. B. Mills, G. D. Loughhead, M.D., A. Buchanan, M. A. Freeman, J. W. E. Langford, secretary. Names on the roll, 900; average attendance, 750. Principal, D. R. Weir; teachers, Misses Annie Dibbs, Nellie McRobbie, Ross, Maggie McRobbie,

McGill, McDonald, Sanson, Buchanan, Fletcher, McKenzie, Dibbs, Luckham, McQueen, Sinclair, Ford, Harly.

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FILE OF BARRELS IN IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S YARD.

is his assistant, J. W. Ferguson sanitary officer.

The town has a good volunteer fire department, with two superior steam engines and one hand engine and a hook and ladder truck, with J. W. Fraser as chief and J. W. McCutcheon deputy chief.

A contract has recently been completed with a company incorporated for the purpose of constructing a system of waterworks, which will be completed by the 1st September.

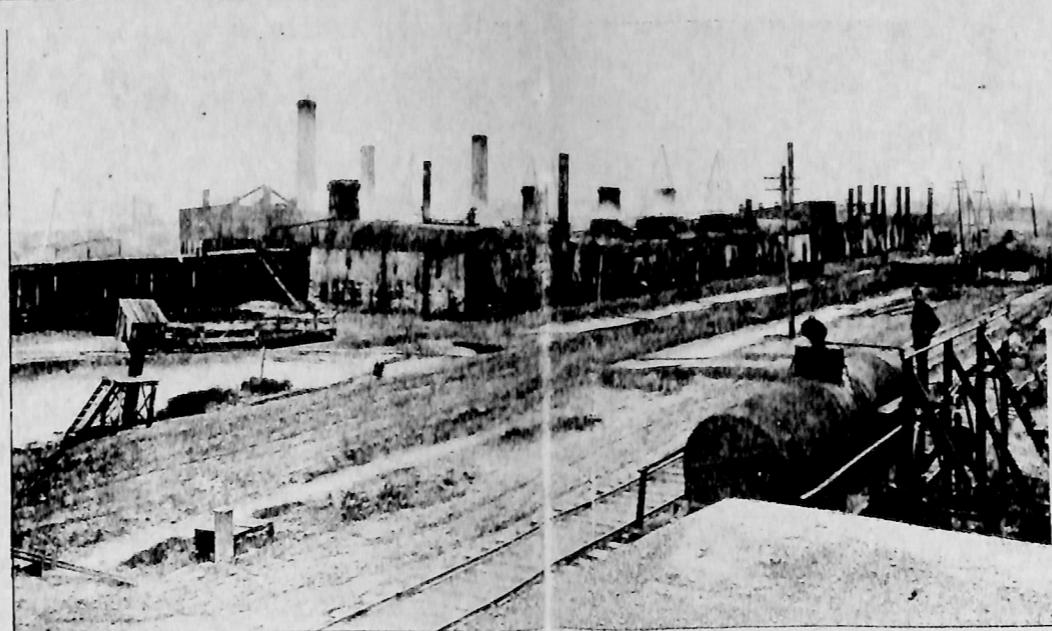
There is an established market, which is one of the best in the province for all kinds of farm produce; large quantities of cordwood are marketed here for fuel, for domestic use and for consumption at the numerous pumping rigs adjacent to the town. The annual business turnover is very large.

but now that a market has been made for this wood, which is needed for the numerous engines of the pumping rigs, etc., it has all been cleared up, and the land being drained by the natural courses has become valuable and fertile farms.

There is no soil in the broad Dominion adapted to a greater variety of agricultural products than that which is found here.

When Ontario stood highest among the provinces and the states of the union in its yield of wheat per acre, Lambton stood highest among the counties of Ontario.

On account of its good shipping facilities there is no reason why this should not become a manufacturing centre, and capitalists looking for a place to locate



IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S STILLS.

Our readers are specially requested to read the description of the Imperial Oil Company's Works and obtain an idea of the variety of uses

that the product of crude oil is put to after passing through these stills.

shops for the manufacture of drilling

tools, five machine shops, three foundries, three boiler shops, two extensive sash and door factories, two lumber yards, flouring mill, a stave mill, two carriage shops, eight blacksmith shops and three

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ing, of course, that the oil industry continues at a thrifty and prosperous condition, and that the money invested in its development yields a profitable return to the investors.

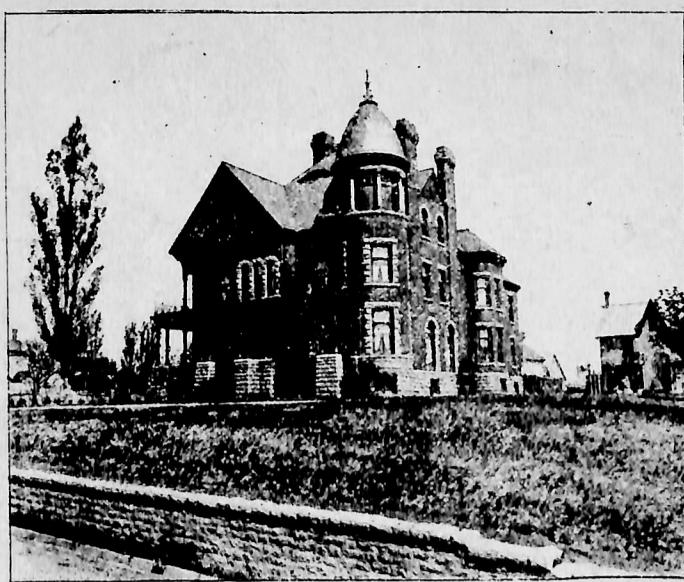
It is not in the province of the writer to attempt a solution of the problems suggested at this point, but rather only to give a description of this industry. In fact, any effort to present other than the views of a series of interviews with leading citizens would only lead to discussion, and this article is therefore limited in its scope.

"Is your business in a prosperous condition?" was the query propounded to a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the industry.

"At present it is not as lively as usual, and we are not doing so well in the oil business, owing largely to the recent agitation and the amount of uncertainty which has surrounded it for the last year but comparing it now with ten years ago it certainly shows very marked progress."

"During the ten years from 1881 to 1891 the population of the Dominion, according to the census returns, increased 11.6 per cent. According to the return of the government respecting refined oil for the year ending June 30th, 1881, the amount used during that year was 6,102,225 gallons, while for the year ending 30th June, 1891, the amount was 10,089,270 gallons, showing an increase of 4,887,945 gallons, or 80 per cent. It is claimed, too, that the price has been reduced 40 to 50 per cent. in that time. Besides this, it must not be forgotten that the industry has lent its aid to this industry as well as others, and that now the crude oil is put to other than illuminating purposes and every particle is made use of in the manufacture of lubricating oil, paraffine, naphtha, gasoline and coke, the doctor, the druggist, the cook, and in fact everybody uses it in one form or another, each of these departments needing different appliances, more capital and increased labor in their production."

"There is no standing still," said another oil refiner and producer, "there can be no standing still. We have gone on actively risking our money, and we think we can meet all the requirements of increased production and lowered prices, and what we ask is that after what we demand the national invitation and urgings to go ahead and invest our capital we should have had the assurance that the faith we



J. H. FAIRBANK'S RESIDENCE.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of capital invested.....	\$20,700.00
Amount received for oil.....	6,886.00
Deduct for expenses.....	3,564.00

And we have \$3,221.40

as the net profit on investment per year.

What amount is invested in the refineries and all the necessary adjuncts, including oil wells, such as

stages of its journey from the well to the consumer.

One gentleman drew a most pessimistic picture of the results that he deemed certain to accrue from any interference with "established interests," as he put it:

"Do you see that derrick there? Well, there are 7,000 of them in this district, and under each one of them there is a well on an average 475 feet deep; in each

by careful industry, pluck and perseverance got together a little money, and have it invested in the oil business, refined and are dependent upon it for their sustenance. In their declining years would be made beggars; and, more than that, one of the country's sources of wealth would be stopped, and it has few enough at present in active operation."

"Here is another side of the question," said one of the most prominent producers and refiners. "The manufacturers are blamed for the very high price of oil throughout the country, while they have nothing to do with it. The oil is sold to the dealers f.o.b. cars here in tanks or in barrels, and they (the dealers) have been charging a price that in many instances get more money than the producer and refiner have been getting for the oil itself, barrels included."

"And yet, while the retailer needs but little capital and takes no risk, the producer and refiner must invest their millions of dollars, encounter difficulties and losses that the uninformed never dream of, before the oil is ready for shipment."

"It has been the worst thorn in the flesh, I told him, than more than that warming up to the subject, because people make inquiries and get postal before they commence to talk or write about a subject like this. We haven't got anything to hide. There are no combines here, and we are not afraid to let anybody know what is going on, but this business is not just quite the same as other industries, it is unique and demands a little investigation and careful study of the details before any person can say this must be so or that must be done in that particular manner. Fair play is all we ask, and I am sure when the facts are all known that we will get it."

But let us return to our descriptive notes, and in doing so to urge every visitor to Petroleum to not fail to see a well torpedored. It may be well to explain that the finishing process of every new well is to explode at the bottom from eight to fifteen quarts of glycerine, in



J. L. ENGLEHART'S RESIDENCE.

petroleum owes its existence to chemical action of mineral matter at high temperatures in the depths of the earth's crust, whether it is formed from the decomposition of organic remains accumulated in sedimentary rocks. At the present time the weight of evidence is in favor of the latter conclusion.

A stroll in the gloaming of the evening

different business places and leading men that follow will also give an idea of the extent to which this business has grown in the first twenty-five years of its life.

O. SIMMONS, MAYOR.

This gentleman has resided here since 1866 and has been engaged in the refining business. He has always taken an active interest in municipal affairs and has

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, LTD.

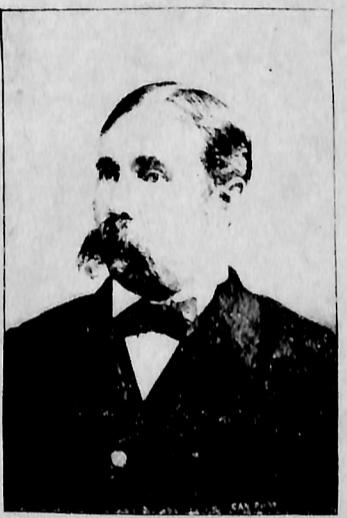
A visit to this, the largest industry of the kind in Canada, will repay any person for the expense and trouble, as they are desirous of seeing for themselves the production and refining of oil, and the more different forms that the advance of science and demands of the market now require.

A ten-minutes walk north from the main street will bring you to the "head office," which is nicely and conveniently located on a green sward about the middle of the works, and midway between the tracks of the G.T.R. and M.C.R., which run parallel through the extensive premises.

To facilitate their operations, the company, which was incorporated in 1889, have established branch offices at Halifax, N.S.; St. John, N.B.; Moncton, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; Montreal, Que.; Kingston, Toronto, Peterborough, Hamilton, Guelph, Stratford, London, Port Arthur, Ontario, Winnipeg, Man., Guelph, Rat Portage, Lethbridge, Calgary, Que., Appelle, N.W.T.; Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria.

The president of the company is F. A. Fitzgerald, vice-president, Wm. Pratt, hart, and secretary, Wm. Pratt.

The works cover more than 65 acres. These are connected by iron tubing-called pipe lines—with miles of various sizes iron pipe, which fairly gridiron the whole oil region and radiate from well to well from station to station. These stations are called "Crude oil receiving stations," where the crude oil is received from the producer (for which he obtains a transportation or storage receipt) and from these stations sent by large heavy pressure pumps to the main works. Here are located the underground storage tanks each of capacity from 1,000 to 10,000 barrels each. These tanks are dug out of the clay soil that naturally seems to have provided for the particular purpose. It is of a solid, tenacious quality free from seams or flaws, and easily removed. The tank is formed by excavating a circular hole, generally about 30 feet in diameter, to a depth of about fifteen feet through the top soil, which is somewhat porous; a wooden crib is placed therein formed of double inch ring, five inches wide outside of which boards are nailed, and clay

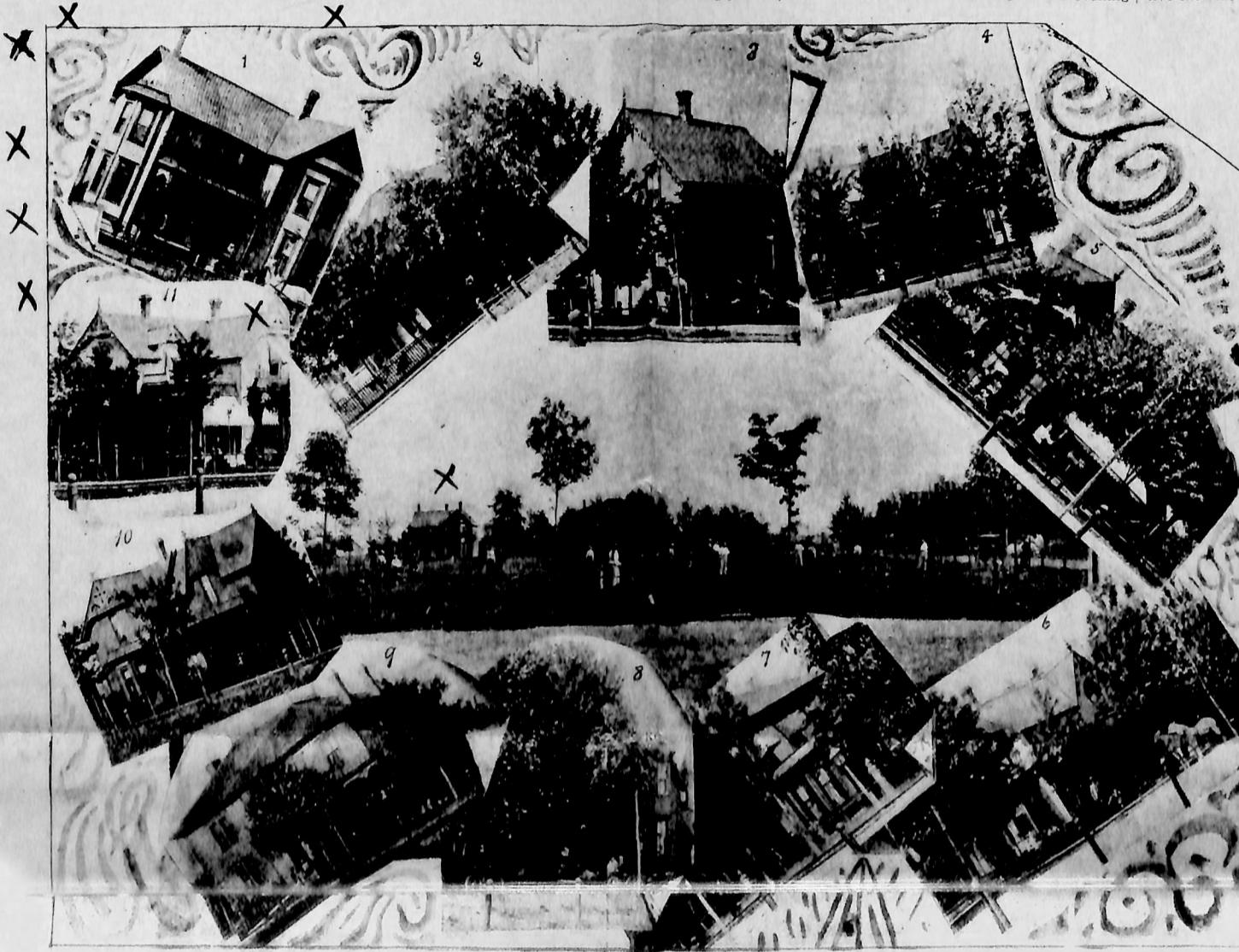


MAJOR B. S. VAN TUYL.

from the strata below is solidly packed between the curbing and the wall, making a solid "puddling" above five inches thick. The tank is lined with iron which is proceeded with to the desired depth; the entire wall is lined with segments made of inch pine about five inches wide, forming a perfectly tight tank. Timbers are driven across the top, supported by a sort of arch over it; joists are laid thereon, covered with plants and clay, and the contents rest in perfect safety till required.

The company have sufficient tankage to hold over 250,000 barrels. From these storage tanks the crude oil is pumped by steam pumps into large cylinder stills built of iron. (See engraving.) These "still" are run two and sometimes three times a week, and pump out more than 500,000 barrels per year. The crude oil in these stills is heated up by direct fire to a very high temperature, and the oil distilled by what is termed the fractional distillation method (the patents of which are owned by this company). By this mode of distillation the crude oil is divided into various parts or products, termed distillate, and from these distillates

barrels of crude oil per week, or more than 500,000 barrels per year. The crude oil in these stills is heated up by direct fire to a very high temperature, and the oil distilled by what is termed the fractional distillation method (the patents of which are owned by this company). By this mode of distillation the crude oil is divided into various parts or products, termed distillate, and from these distillates



CRESCENT PARK.

No. 1, Residence of Rev. J. McRobie; 2, Chas. Jenkins; 3, Wm. Lowry; 4, J. M. Fowler; 5, R. Morris; 6, S. F. Griffiths; 7, W. K. Gibson; 8, J. Beresford; 9, Geo. Moncrief, M.D.; 10, D. McKenzie; 11, G. S. Pitkin

of those walls there are three sets of pipes, first the casting, either 1-2 or 6 inches in diameter, this goes down to the rock, or perhaps in some cases all the way down. Then there is the pump, a 1-1/2 inch pipe with a brass pump on the end of it; inside of this is the sucker rod a half inch pipe, in all about 1,200 feet of piping. Then there is that pipe leading from the well to the tank, and as this territory covers a space of twenty miles long by about three wide, you can

order to clear out the debris and shatter the rock, to facilitate the free flow of the murky fluid.

Minutes spent in watching the preparation were utilized to gather a few important facts in reference to the 50-foot hole that had just been bored. Each one when fully equipped costs about \$400, the drilling alone being \$150 to \$175. The boring rod is of iron, 3 1/2 inches in diameter, 28 feet long, with a steel bit at the point. The whole weighs 800 pounds, and a few days suffice to penetrate the bosom of mother earth to the great depth. The first spring was through clay 30 feet, rock 45 feet, top soapstone 186 feet, middle lime 17 feet, lower soap 39 feet, lower lime 130 feet, oil rock 5 feet, and the work is done when 21-2 feet below the oil rock.

By the time these facts are noted the man in charge will be ready with his innocent-looking but really dreadful ingredient. The glycerine looks like pure white honey or cream. It costs \$1 to \$5 per quart, and there is a "torpedo" cost of 25 to 30 cents. The tube is a thin tube several feet in length and a little less diameter than the boring. After this tube is filled a fuse, known as the "devil's squib," is attached to the top, and everything is ready.

Nearly two minutes will elapse after lighting the fuse and drop the charge. Then you realize a subterranean concussion, and the match is out.

These are the instructions given, and it need scarcely be added that the moments which followed the lighting of that match and fuse are carefully expectant.

First, a tiny column of smoke comes from the opening, a rumble like a miniature earthquake, and this will be followed by a geyser of rock, water, dirt and oil, that rises usually to the top of the Derrick in a solid column, and then spreads in a graceful curve, deluging all around in a deluge of mud, deluging all around in a deluge of mud, as auctioneers say.

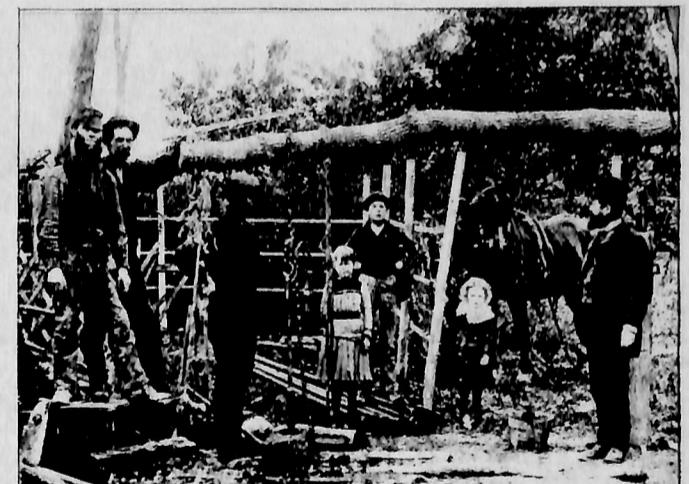
Those are anxious moments to the oil producer, and this is only allayed when the pump is got at work, and happy is the possessor of an 8 or 10 barrel per day well, which is always expected but seldom realized.

A considerable amount of scientific discussion has taken place as to whether

the man of inquiring mind, the lover of novelty, the capitalist looking for investment or the Canadian that wants to become better acquainted with the resources of his own country, should visit this town. A few hours' sojourn among its citizens will give him a better idea of this industry than could possibly be conveyed by a dozen articles like this.

The brief sketches of a few of the dif-

ferent business places and leading men that follow will also give an idea of the extent to which this business has grown in the first twenty-five years of its life.



THE WAY THE FIRST OIL WELLS WERE SUNK, TAKING ABOUT SIX MONTHS, NOW THEY DO IT IN AS MANY DAYS.

served seven years as councillor, seven years as reeve and is now enjoying the emoluments of the mayoralty chair for the second time. He was warden of the county and has been on the school board for eight years.

He is painstaking and careful and makes an excellent executive head, and the interests of the town are safe in his hands.

The town has some large contracts on its hands and needs just such a man to look after them.

tillates the water white, prime white, and standard white burning oils of commerce are made with their different "grades" and "gravities" and under the well-known brands of "Oleophene," "Crescent," "Ocean," headlight high test oil for government lighthouses, "Royal Star," "Atlantic," "Royal Safety," etc.

The company have been successful in securing, against all competition for the last ten years, the contract for supplying the government lighthouses with their special brand of "Headlight" for that purpose, and have it at the present time.



LANCEY'S FOLLY.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Foreman at \$10 per week.....	\$ 520.00
Two engineers day and night, at \$150 per day.....	3,000.00
Fuel, \$60 per month.....	72.00
Horse feed.....	40.00
Various expenses for iron, teaming in sand, pumping and pulling rods.....	150.00
Hauling 6,250 barrels of oil to receiving tank, at 6¢ per barrel.....	375.00
Depreciation on perishable plant, \$3,200 at 10 per cent.....	320.00
	\$3,564.00

'sills, refracts, agitators and the other appliances? This is difficult to answer correctly for obvious reasons, but it is put down approximately by the representatives of those interests at from 17 millions to 23 millions of dollars. As to how much money is circulated per annum in this business they say the question could not be answered even approximately, but claim that it is away up in the millions, as the whole country is under tribute to it, and that it gives employment to over 25,000 men in the differen-

imagine how much of that there is. And you have been through the refineries and noticed that: everything about them was iron or steel. Now, let the business be closed down, and in a short time this would be nothing but a scrap heap, and all the capital that has been invested and the money spent in its development would go for nothing. Men who have spent the best years of their lives and

as auctioneers say.

Those are anxious moments to the oil producer, and this is only allayed when the pump is got at work, and happy is the possessor of an 8 or 10 barrel per day well, which is always expected but seldom realized.

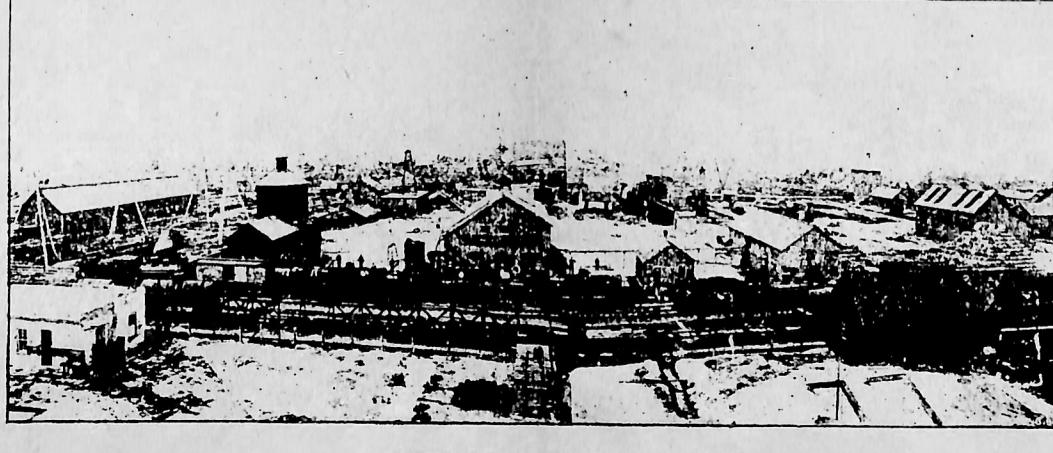
A considerable amount of scientific discussion has taken place as to whether

the man of inquiring mind, the lover of novelty, the capitalist looking for investment or the Canadian that wants to become better acquainted with the resources of his own country, should visit this town. A few hours' sojourn among its citizens will give him a better idea of this industry than could possibly be conveyed by a dozen articles like this.

The brief sketches of a few of the dif-



THE POST OFFICE.



NATIONAL OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.



MEMO HALL, JOHN KERR'S RESIDENCE.



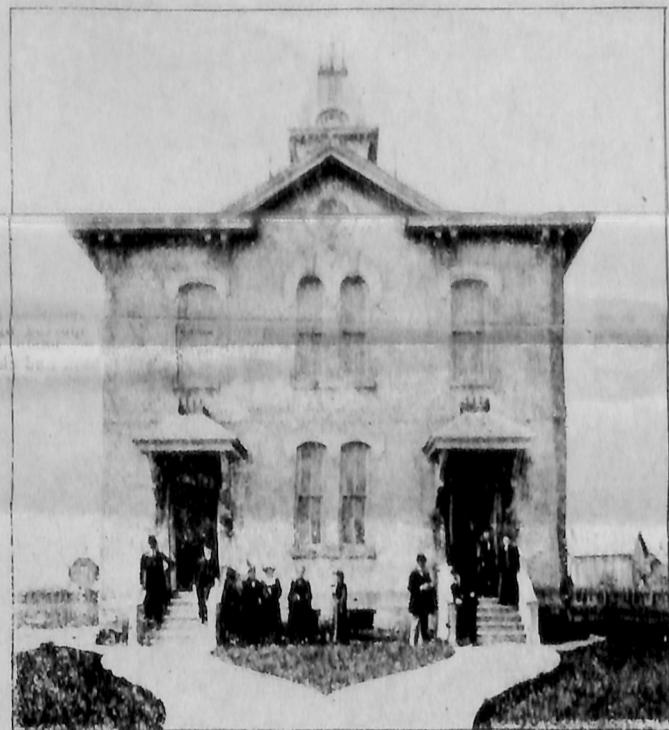
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY'S JUMBO AGITATOR, LARGEST IN AMERICA.

After the illuminating oil has been extracted, the "stills" then furnish "Gasoline," "Naphtha," "Benzine," "Gas Engine," steamboat and yacht engine oils. The next product of the "stills" is "Gas Oil," which gas companies now recognize as a necessary ingredient to make good gas. Then follows "Fuel Oils," which has a material similarity to the various types of oil and industrial oils such as petroleum, welding, annealing, or any other purposes where small forces are used and uniform heat at a high temperature is required.

The last products are "tar" and "coke," the latter (coke) being used for smelting or heating purposes as well as the manufacture of carbon points for electric lights.

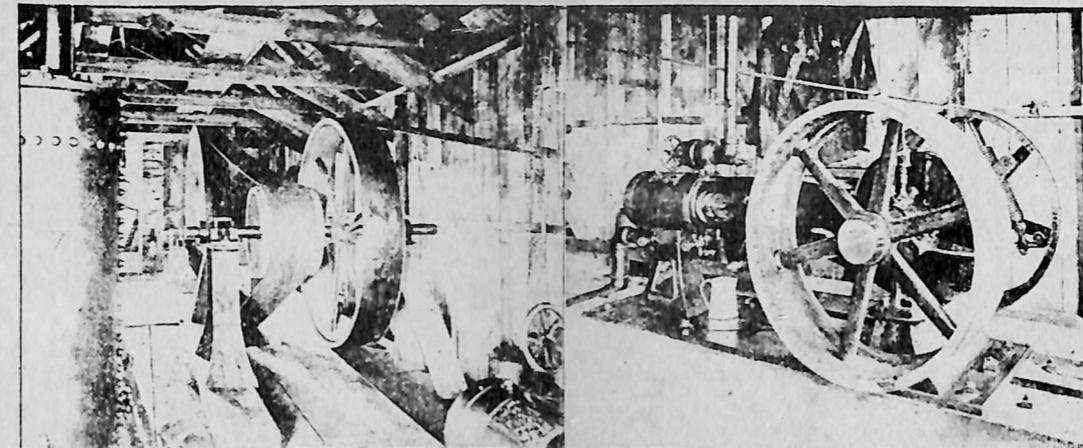
The "tar" or "residuum" is the last but by no means the least, for from this is taken the oil that makes the wheels of the ponderous railway or steamboat engine run easy, or the sewing machine or

engine and cylinder oils of every grade, heavy and light spindle oils, wool oils for light and dark wools, tanners', curriers', leather finishing and stuffing oils, cord waxes, paraffin, candle wax, oil dynamo and electric engine oil, and oils for tempering, for pressing, cooling, and ammonia refrigerator machinery; and then we have the signal oils for railway conductors' lamps and the binnacle oil for those that do not burn for the sewing machine or the bicycle or the delicate watch, when there are all the grades of "gasoline," and the heavy axle greases, that used in the ponderous colliery and mining shafts or elsewhere. These are solidified oils and are used where it would be difficult to keep up the regular supply for proper lubrication. Then the "tar" produces the only preventive from rusting of surveyors' or observatory instruments from exposure to atmospheric action.



HIGH SCHOOL.

The lady's most delicate and intricate watch runs smoothly. The "tar" after coming from the "stills" is sent into what are known as the "tar" or heavy oil stills, of which the company have 16 sixteen; in these it is redistilled into the various heavy and bye-products from which are made the "Oleum," "Paraffine" and red oils of commerce, ranging in gravity from 20 degrees to 38 degrees. From it is taken the oil that lubricates the axles of the monster locomotive, the passenger and freight cars of the railways (the Imperial Oil Co. have always made a specialty of supplying railroads and large corporations under guarantee of saving in every way); the largest steamboat or the smallest yacht that sails on the ocean, the lake or the river; the shafting of the mill, factory or agricultural engines; en-



M'GILLIVRAY'S PUMPING ENGINE MADE BY E. LEONARD & SON, LONDON.

the oil then into duck bags of the finest weave, and then into the huge presses where the oil is pressed out and the wax remains in the folds of the cloth, and through the charcoal filters and other processes before it is ready for the market. The oil is then melted and graded or wax for every use, as well as for candles, of which they make every size and kind from the candles for the Christmas tree to that for the home or for the mines.

Now for a short run through the "tar

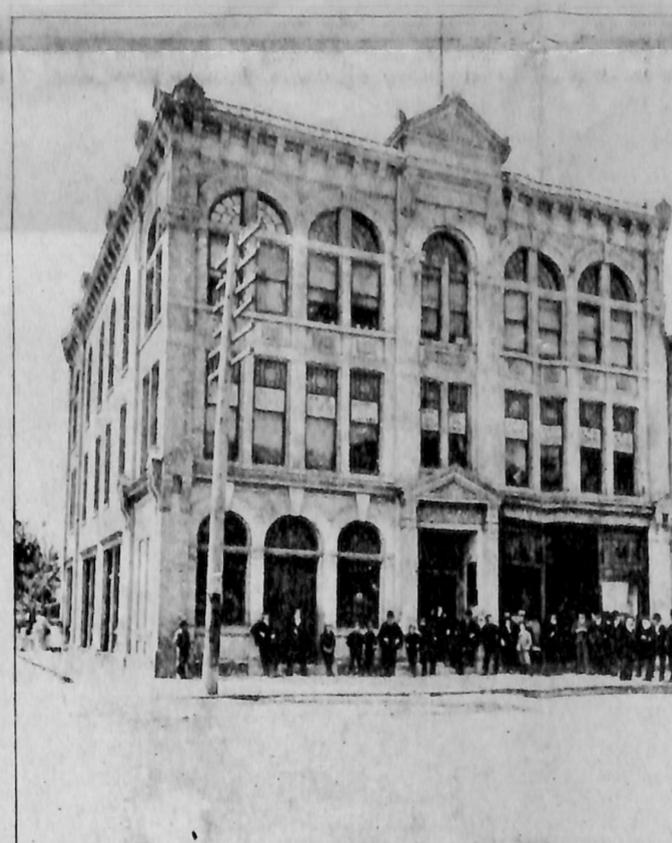
such as are apt to be found in packages made by hand. In addition to the manufacture of barrels, they are the only manufacturers in Canada of patent square tin oil cans, faucets and screw caps, having a full complete set of stamping, drawing, forming, squeezing, setting up, soldering, cutting and various other machines that go to make up a can of which tea is

but the space in this issue is too limited to be further encroached upon.

From the sketch and illustrations of the complete works of the Imperial Oil company limited, the reader can fairly judge of their ability to supply any order for mineral oil promptly and at closest market prices. They are also in a position to supply animal and vegetable oils, such as lard, tallow, neatsfoot oil, seal, castor



TOWN HALL AND OPERA HOUSE.



MASONIC TEMPLE.

machines. The whole machinery running in connection, so as to prepare the staves and heading for the steam cooperage in which we find firing kilns, setting up, dressing, leveling, driving hoops, crozing, boring and planing machinery, two g which a thousand barrels per day can be passed and completed, ensuring uniformity, greater strength and freedom from all defects

sand per week can readily be made, and as the company only charge the bare cost of manufacture for these packages it places every one in position to have the very best oil can at a merely nominal price which can be readily filled over and over again.

Many more interesting things were seen, and could with profit be written about

practical men and give their whole time and attention to the business, they are able to see that all the details, and latest improvements in their particular line are carefully attended to.

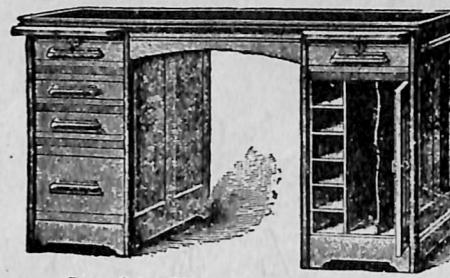
"LANCEY'S POLLY."

This splendid brick block which bears this rather peculiar name was built by the late H. W. Lancey in 1881 and has two very fine stores. The Advertiser office and the Bank of



AN IMPROMPTU CELEBRATION, 24TH MAY, 1893—CAUGHT ON THE FLY.

AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTO OF A TORPEDOED WELL ON A. C. EDWARD'S NEW TERRITORY. SHOWING THE MODERN DRILLING RIG.



Our \$14 Flat Top Writing Desk.

IT'S not holiday time yet. So the men of the offices must stick at their desks. For a comfortable desk, if a table top desk is required, there is none better than our celebrated \$14 Flat Top Desk, 33x48 inches

writing surface, leather covering, a fac-simile of which is here seen. We have in stock a number of different designs of Writing Desks—roll top, slide top, with book case top and without, oak, walnut, or chestnut; also a great variety of Tilting Office Chairs, Office Cabinets, Carpets, etc. That we have every kind of Household Furniture and Carpets is a pretty well known fact, and that our stock is large, varied, good and cheap is also well known. Always ready to show our goods. Genial treatment to seekers after bargains.

WE PAY FREIGHT ON SHIPMENTS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

C. F. ADAMS COMPANY, THE HOME FURNISHERS, 175-179 YONGE STREET, TORONTO. C. S. CORYELL, Manager.

Toronto on the ground floor, and on the first floor for office, with all the modern conveniences. One of these is occupied by Mr. Wm. English, the genial and painstaking manager of the "Larcey estate." The site is one of the best in the town and is never without its full complement of tenants.

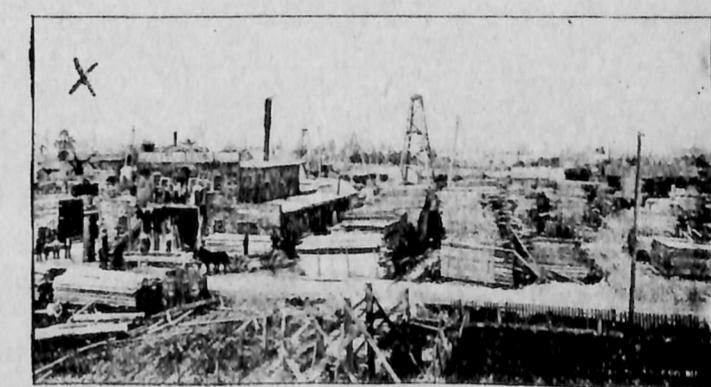
MCKEE & MARWICK.

This firm have made so many engines and fitted up so many outfits for the production here, principally among whom are J. L. Englehart, Mutual Oil Co., Mc-

built and set up here, and then taken to the oil fields and most cases a Petroleum has accompanied them and started them. The firm make everything necessary for drilling or fitting out every kind of a well. They deserve and are getting a large share of the local and foreign patronage.

THE NATIONAL OIL WORKS.

Mr. John Macdonald, the proprietor of these works, came to Petrolia in 1866, and carried on the boilermaking business along with producing for some time.



R. & J. JACKSON'S MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

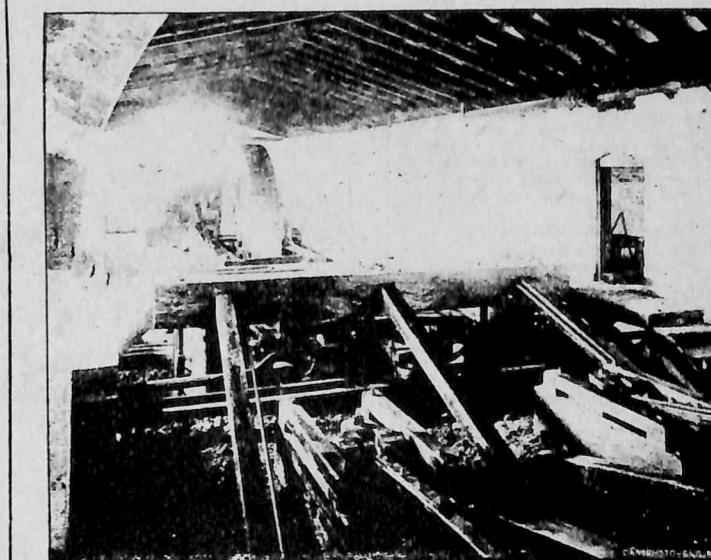
Millan estate, J. Ward & Co., Fitzgerald & Co., Frank Smith, A. C. Edward, Frank Ward, and many others, and have given such satisfaction that works of ours are in use in every part of the world, in every part of the world where drilling rigs are required. It would only be fair to put on record that both members of the firm are practical men, and that many, in fact that most of the ingenious contrivances for the raising of iron and coal by means of power from the engine to the well are the invention of this firm. The "Jinker wheel," and the alternate

He built his refinery in 1881, which now covers an area of over six acres and has a capacity of 200,000 barrels of illuminating oil per annum, and supplies all kinds of machine oils, paraffine wax, gasoline, naphtha and coke. His lubricating greases are finding their way into all parts of the world. The excellency of the Canadian lubricating oils are becoming universally known, and as fully half if not more, of the crude oil is made into them now, it has become an important part of the industry. He has 70 wells, valued at \$35,000, situated principally on



OIL WELL SUPPLY COMPANY'S WORKS.

stroke or equalizer, which has made it possible to work as many wells as the engine has power to pump, was among the best of these. The pumping outfit of J. L. Englehart, which is illustrated in this issue, was constructed by this firm nine years ago, and has just been superseded by an exact counterpart, not that it is identical. By reference to the illustration you will see that the Jinker wheel is under the cross-beam in the foreground, and that to this wheel is attached the Jinker rods, twelve of them, six on each side, which balances the lift, i.e., when half of the sucker rods are coming up, the other half are going down. These drive 25 miles of Jinker rods, which are enabled to



J. L. ENGLEHART'S PUMPING RIG, MADE BY M'KEE & MARWICK, PETROLEA.

shoot around the corner in all directions, like Davey Crocket's gun, by reason of 21 large Jinker wheels, and pumps at present 151 wells. The engine is 100 h.p., and is guaranteed to pump 200 wells. It has the Buckeye automatic cut-off, and the power is gained by driving of a 34-inch wheel to a 12-foot wheel and using a 22-inch side belt.

Their engines and outfit are doing good work, and making the name of Canada known in Australia, Germany, India, Austria, Russia, and all parts of the Dominion. These outfit are all very and contract work, and besides

be seen everywhere about his refinery and his farm, as it has all been carefully planned and carried out by himself.

R. & J. JACKSON.

Robert Jackson and Jas. A. Jackson commenced business February, 1883, as lumber dealers, contractors and builders.

Accompanying out of their mill is a poor indication of the extent of their business, which embraces constructing for all kinds and descriptions of buildings, the oversight of large staff of men at their

they keep a large stock of all kinds of lumber, coal, lime, tile, brick, builders' hardware or every description, jerkers, drill poles, wheels, spools, etc. They manufacture and ship drillers' materials from all parts of the world. They are just completing an order for 20,000 feet of drill poles for consignment to Austrian oil fields. The two brothers comprise a complete company. The elder, Robert, has had large and varied experience in the practical department of building and carpentrying in Cobourg, Bay City and Toronto, and for the last score of years, with the exception of one year rig building in Italy, has been in the oil business in this town. He looks after the practical department, and the younger brother, who has had a large amount of time with books and papers, sees that that department of their increasing business is not neglected. From a small beginning in '88, their business has expanded and enlarged, and so continues. A large proportion of their present staff of men they employed when they began business, and they are with them yet. They are proud of their success, but claim they have worked for all they have got. They have made it pay, because they said they could. They have a name for honesty, trust and integrity, which could not be bettered, and anyone wanting anything in their line, if they are ready to pay for it, can depend upon getting it, even if coats and pens have to be thrown aside to accomplish it.

VAN TUYL & FAIRBANK.

The most extensive and important oil enterprise of a distinctly commercial character in the Canadian oil belt is unquestionably that of Messrs. Van Tuyl & Fairbank. Established about the time the oil industry in this immediate locality gave indications of permanency, this house grew with the development of that industry. Although comparatively small in the beginning, it rapidly increased, and in time became the largest hardware store w^st of Toronto, its main or heavy lines being, however, more special than general, although you can obtain anything here in the hardware line "from a needle to an anchor"—no, not an anchor, probably not an oil well rigging. Entering the main or general store, which is about 40 by 100 feet, dimensions, there is impressed upon the amount of stock on hand, and it is hard to know how such an establishment could pay in Petrolia. These immense warehouses are stocked up w^sth bar iron, iron piping, ropes, spades, forks, rakes, hundreds of kegs of nails, and all kinds of oil well supplies. Here will be found iron pipe from Glasgow, there some from Middleton and McKe's spot, London, and still again some from Walsall, England, and from Germany, in almost every quarter. There are thousands of tons of iron piping, all carefully arranged by their size and marked in the warehouse. The firm carry nothing but the best stock and require the services of a large force of men and assistants throughout the different departments. The average output per annum amounts to about \$250,000. Their stove department, recently built, is 70 x 70 feet. The tubing and iron warehouse is 65 by 100 feet.

They have just completed a building and equipped it with improved machinery for cutting and threading all sizes of piping. The firm have a branch store and an immense storehouse at Oil Springs, where they also do an extensive business. Major B. S. Van Tuyl, who personally superintends the business, was elected vice grand master of the Knights of Pythias, who held their last session at that place.

CHARLES EGAN.

Mr. Egan is a member of the firm of Charles Egans, which is the leading importers of the Standard Oil of the Dominion. He is a very member of the council, and although the members of the council, they have the same kind of organization as by the required and extensive knowledge of the business, management and administration to meet the demands for improvements with the motto of a veteran and a good manager, making him into his most serious consideration.

H. B. ALLEY.

The Golden Lion has catered to the buying public of Petrolia for the last eleven years so successfully and carries such a complete stock of staple and fancy dry goods, millinery and gents' furnishings that words of commendation should be spared. Mr. Alley gives the business his personal and close attention, while his good wife gives the millinery, her best efforts, so that the secret of their successful career is not far to seek.

W. H. CHAMBERLAIN, DEPUTY REEVE.

Petrolia is very nearly as well known throughout Canada and the United States for its good horses as it is for illuminating and lubricating oils. Probably none of its citizens have done more to encourage and cultivate this taste than Mr. Chamberlain, who is well-known to all prominent horsemen on the northern part of the continent.

He is also well-known on nearly all the leading race courses, having acted as starter, referee or timekeeper on most of them. His "Stable" in the bay station "Paris," No. 1544, which has carried off most of the prizes at the western fairs and has shown a speed better than "thirty." He is a beautiful animal and it is a luxury to ride after him. Another of his many more horses might be mentioned and that is his dark bay stallion "Delaware," which has a record of 235. Mr. Chamberlain is president of the "Greenwood Driving Club," which is a favorite resort for making this a pleasure mile track, and judging from remarks of horsemen, he has succeeded. He is deputy reeve of the town and is an extensive "oil producer," having a large number of wells, and is also interested in various other enterprises which have for their object the advancement of the town.

R. J. BRADLEY.

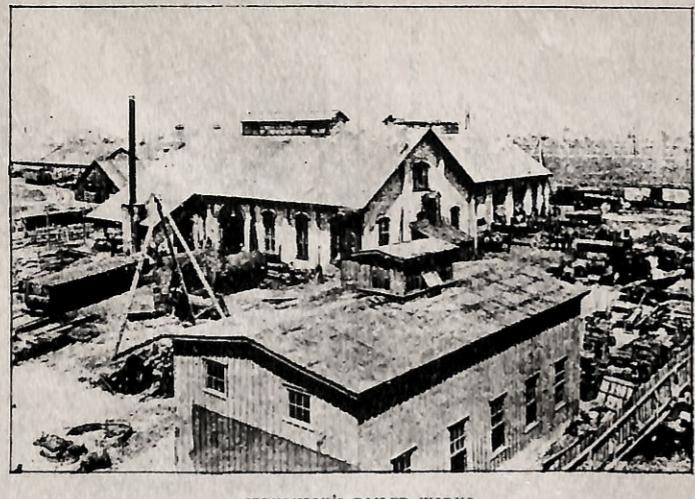
Mr. Bradley makes and handles that terrible ingredient nitro-glycerine. He was the first to introduce it into Canada. He came here in 1865 and has been connected with oil ever since. He has large tracts of oil land as yet undeveloped in the immediate neighborhood. The pumping rig (illustrated) pumps 43 wells. His torpedo factory is located to the back of it. Two years ago the factory was taken up and a young brother, and two other men were blown out of existence, not enough of them being found to make a funeral necessary. W. J. Bradley, another brother, is one of the best torpedo experts in Canada, and Mr. Robert Polman handles the dangerous stuff at Oil Springs and outside districts where torpedoes are required.

GEORGE MCGILLIVRAY.

is an extensive oil producer. He has just completed a new pumping outfit, which is illustrated elsewhere in this issue. The outfit consists of a new automatic cut-off engine, specially built for this purpose by Messrs. Leonard & Son of London. It is the first of the kind introduced here and has won for itself undoubted praise for its strength, steadiness of motion and ease of starting, being "geared" so as to get up the motion without any perceptible strain or jerking. The outfit is very compact and has many new features, and intending purchasers of new outfits should see this one before finally deciding. Messrs. Northey & Co., 97 York street, Toronto, are the agents, and Messrs. Leonard & Son of London will give all necessary information.

J. L. ENGLEHART.

was born at Cleveland, O., came to London, Ont., in 1870, and went into the oil refining business. He established a refinery at Hamilton in 1872. Shortly afterwards he purchased the "Silver Star" refinery here, owned by Messrs. Barnes, together with a large block of oil territory. He then moved here, and made this his headquarters. He enlarged the refinery, and made it the finest works at that time in Canada. The refinery under his proprietorship was known as the "Silver Star." In 1880 the Imperial Oil company was formed. The Silver Star and several other refineries were amalgamated by the formation of this company. The headquarters and works of this com-



STEVENSON'S BOILER WORKS.

terests of Petrolia and vicinity. He has labored as well as conceived and has been called upon to lead in many minor matters. He will for many years claim the first department, an office in which he has especial pride. He has been from their inception president of the Petrolea Oil Exchange and Crown Savings & Loan Co., besides filling numerous other positions of honor and trust. His intensity of purpose would have won him a foremost place in any community, and success in any sphere of life, and Petrolea is to be envied in having such a man in her midst.

JOHN FRASER, EX-MAYOR.

This gentleman was a member of the council two years and mayor four years and is a member of the school board. He is manager of the Crown Savings & Loan Co., and, of course, largely interested in oil. He is one of nature's noblemen and one who has done much to advance the interests of the town. He is a thorough businessman, and full of enterprise. He is Conservative in politics, and of a broad, liberal mind.

SCOTT'S LIVERY STABLES.

Some fifteen years ago John Scott, a tall mariner, who preferred oil to water, cast anchor toeward of the derricks here, and several years later put

neatness and the table is furnished with all the dainties of the season, and dished up in a way to make you eat whether you feel like it or not. It is kept in such a quiet manner that it is often selected, like the usual hotel surroundings. It is furnished with good sample rooms and enjoys a good commercial connection, especially among the "grip men."

THE CRESCENT PARK.

is one of the breathing spots of the town, but is owned and kept by a few of those living around it. It is supplied with two lawn tennis courts and gives ample room for all kinds of games.

S. F. Griffiths is president, and it is looked after by a committee. It is one of the prettiest spots in town, and the support of it deserves every credit for its maintenance. A good picture of it and the surrounding residences grouped together is given in this issue.

D. CAMERON.

This gentleman was born in the "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, Land of the mountain and the flood." His connection with the land of his birth, being early severed, and coming to this country with his parents when life was new, he is a thorough Canadian, but cherishes all the veneration of a Scotchman for the heathery hills of his native heath.

He entered on the activities of life on his own account when quite a young man as a common school teacher, and followed that profession for several years,

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D. CAMERON.

after which he was appointed local superintendent of schools, and was a member of the educational board of examiners for the county of Middlesex. He afterwards held the position of division court clerk in Tamworth, in the county of Lennox, for several years, and was later engaged in mercantile and milling business and spent some years on the Pacific coast in mining operations. He has resided in Petrolia for the last eighteen years, during which he has been engaged in the oil industry.

He is a member of the town council and chairman of a special committee for the encouragement of manufacturing industries in the town.

In religious principles Mr. Cameron is a Methodist. In politics he is of the Liberal persuasion, having always walked the straight path of the advanced party of the Great Reformation, respecting all the traditions of a good and honest life.

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